



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 14-Mar-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSA24149



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Rwanda	Project ID P166720	Project Name Strengthening Social Protection Project Additional Financing	Parent Project ID (if any) P162646
Parent Project Name Strengthening Social Protection Project	Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 05-Mar-2018	Estimated Board Date 13-Apr-2018
Practice Area (Lead) Social Protection & Labor	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Rwanda	Implementing Agency Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA)

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

To improve the effectiveness of Rwanda’s social protection system, notably the flagship Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP), for targeted vulnerable groups.

Components

- Component 1: Improving coverage, adequacy and effectiveness of the Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP) cash transfers
- Component 2: Enhancing access to human capital and economic inclusion services
- Component 3: Delivery Systems, Policy and Program Management

Financing (in US\$, millions)

SUMMARY

Total Project Cost	23.00
Total Financing	23.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS



Environmental Assessment Category

Partial Assessment (B)

Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. Rwanda's official poverty estimates suggest a continued, substantial decrease in poverty and extreme poverty between 2010/11 and 2013/14. The 2013/14 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV4), published in August 2015, showed that 39 percent of the population lives below the national poverty line and 16 percent below the extreme poverty line, a reduction from 45 percent and 24 percent, respectively, in 2010/11.¹ This reduction in poverty has been driven by strong economic growth and improved agricultural productivity as well as a commitment to good governance, both in terms of economic management and service delivery. The gains in poverty reduction have been accompanied by impressive progress in human development, including meeting most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015.

2. Despite Rwanda's impressive achievements in reducing poverty and building human capital, critical challenges remain, including the need to address the country's high rate of chronic malnutrition and, more broadly, the nexus between poverty, vulnerability, and child development. With a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of US\$729 (2016), Rwanda remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Poverty remains high in rural areas and among households with many children. Chronic child malnutrition affects 38 percent of Rwandan children under five, with a higher incidence among poorer households and those with many children where malnutrition is concentrated among the later-born siblings. An analysis of determinants for chronic malnutrition suggests that environmental factors, both behavioral and those linked to access to water and sanitation, have also contributed to this problem. This situation places severe limits on the productive capacity of the next generation as well as Rwanda's future competitiveness.²

3. Rwanda's very young demographic profile (17 percent of its population is under five), coupled with its vision for the future where services will increasingly be drivers of economic growth, calls for investments in the human capital of its children and a prioritization of the chronic malnutrition problem. This necessitates a multisectoral approach grounded in maternal and child health, water and sanitation, nutrition-sensitive and specific interventions, and support to vulnerable populations through social protection.

¹ While the two rates are based on slightly different methodologies, robustness tests performed by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) suggest that a statistically significant declining trend is also obtained when using a common poverty line (in real terms) across the two surveys. NISR (National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda). 2016. *Poverty Trend Analysis Report 2010/11 – 2013/14*. Available at <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/poverty-trend-analysis-report-201011-201314>.

² Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2013–2018 (EDPRS-2); EICV4 available at <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/publications/rwanda-poverty-profile-report-results-eicv-4>; Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) of 2015 using the stunting rate as the rate of malnutrition.



4. Rwanda is poised to address these challenges through continued economic growth and effective management of public sector investments, notably in the social sectors. Rwanda ranks well in global governance metrics, including corruption indicators measured by the World Governance Indicator rankings and competitiveness in the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index. This strong performance continues to be aided by the ambitious development agenda of the country enshrined in its Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP). Delivering on Rwanda's ambitious goal will require enhanced local government capacity as Rwanda continues to actively decentralize development planning and the delivery of services across multiple sectors.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

5. Social protection remains one of the main priorities of the Government of Rwanda (GoR) for meeting its ambitious poverty reduction and human capital development goals. To further this agenda, Rwanda has started building an integrated social protection system to ensure a minimum standard of living and access to core public services, boost resilience to shocks, promote equitable growth, and strengthen opportunity through increased human capital development. These efforts have allowed Rwanda to make rapid progress in establishing a strong base for a social safety net, but these systems remain at an early stage of development by global standards. Much work remains to ensure expansion of the coverage of social protection programs, maximize the poverty and human development impact of social protection programs, and ensure that opportunities exist for families benefitting from social protection to build pathways out of poverty.³

6. The GoR is fully committed to investing in children's development and in jump-starting an integrated program to combat chronic malnutrition. The SSPP and this proposed Additional Financing are integral parts of this larger Government of Rwanda policy commitment, calling on social protection to play a key role in human capital by promoting investments in child nutrition and cognitive development, better parenting and access to a relevant package of services. Globally, evaluations of these programs have shown that cash transfers can have short-term impacts on access to services and consumption poverty and in many cases significant, long-term impacts on children's physical development, cognitive performance, socioemotional status, and schooling. The government is thus fully committed to investing in the development of children, and in jump-starting an integrated program to combat chronic malnutrition and invest in the young children's human capital. Social protection is expected to play a key role, once again, particularly in supporting vulnerable pregnant mothers and young children to ensure that they have access to the services, support and information that they need.

7. The proposed Additional Financing grant will support achievement of the original project PDO by introducing the earlier envisaged Nutrition Sensitive Direct Support (NSDS) program, a new, innovative conditional cash transfer program aimed specifically at increasing the human capital of young children during their first 1,000 days by providing income support, promoting the use of health and nutrition services and strengthening the capacities of caregivers and families. This innovation is consistent with Government of Rwanda, World Bank and other development partners' efforts to mobilize and increase access to both income support and complementary services among the poor households, and the quest to continue strengthening their consumption smoothing and boost their human development and thus the human capital contribution of the VUP. The NSDS grants are targeted to vulnerable households with pregnant women and children under two years of age, within the "1,000 day" window of opportunity. Implementation of the NSDS will start in the priority 13 districts that

³ Oxford Policy Management.



overlap with the World Bank Stunting Prevention and Reduction Project (SPRP) to promote convergence and maximize potential impact. Priority districts have been selected based on three main criteria namely: (i) levels of stunting, (ii) poverty rate and (iii) food security index.

8. The proposed Additional Financing complements efforts that were initiated under the parent project which build on the success of three series of development policy operations (DPOs) which helped establish the foundation of Rwanda’s social protection system. The DPO series supported Rwanda to rapidly establish a well-structured social safety net with national coverage of key components, based on a set of reforms foundational to the efficiency, accountability, and transparency of the system. At the heart of these reforms was the establishment in 2009 and subsequent scale-up of the flagship VUP, an effort that received strong technical and financial support from the World Bank and other development partners (DPs). The two core safety net components of the VUP are direct support (DS) that provides unconditional cash transfers to eligible households with no labor capacity and reaches over 94,500 households across the country, and classic public works (cPW) that offers short-term work opportunities on labor-intensive projects to eligible households with labor capacity, covering more than 105,000 households.

9. The AF will support the introduction of the innovative NSDS program as a VUP sub-project, prompting the following changes to the SSPP project: (i) addition of a nutrition sensitive direct support transfer under component 1 of the original project, (ii) introduction of four indicators, one at the PDO level and three at the intermediate level to enable monitoring and evaluation of progress in implementation and results from the NSDS, (iii) amendments to the cost of the project by allocation of new resources to components 1 and 3, to fund activities related to NSDS and (iv) adjustments to the institutional and implementation arrangements to clarify roles and responsibilities of the engaged agencies as relevant to the new activities. The NSDS grants have a dual objective: to provide income support to vulnerable families with pregnant women and young children, allowing for adequate consumption, including improved diets; and to increase investments in families’ human capital, notably through incentivizing demand for key health and nutrition services and attendance to parenting sessions as provided in the main project. Additional resources under component 3 will facilitate operational and knowledge generation activities and ensure capacity enhancements specifically aimed at facilitating implementation of the NSDS. There are no changes to the institutional arrangements but adjustments are introduced to enable new institutions that are expected to play additional responsibilities to play their roles.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

To improve the effectiveness of Rwanda’s social protection system, notably the flagship Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP), for targeted vulnerable groups.

Current PDO

There is no change in the original project development objective.

Key Results

- i) percentage of NSDS households that receive their full stipends within the reporting period,



- ii) Percent of enrolled pregnant women attending 4 ANC visits,
- iii) percentage of enrolled mothers and children 0-6 months old who attended 2 PNC visits at health facility, and
- iv) percentage of enrolled children 7-24 months attending 5 height for age measurement at health facility

D. Project Description

10. The AF will support introduction of the innovative NSDS program as a VUP sub-project by addition of a nutrition sensitive direct support transfer under component 1 of the original project. In addition, the AF will support key operational, systems and capacity building activities that are aimed at ensuring that specific capabilities will be provided to enable seamless implementation of the NSDS initiative. Finally, this AF introduces four new indicators, one at the PDO level and three at the intermediate level, to enable monitoring and evaluation of progress in implementation and results from the NSDS and introduce adjustments to the institutional and implementation arrangements to clarify roles and responsibilities of the new agencies that will engage to enable MINALOC and LODA fulfil compliance for implementation and monitoring of the new activities. The AF grant resources will thus be allocated to components 1 and 3 consistent with requirements for implementation of the NSDS.

11. The objectives for introducing the NSDS are to provide income support to vulnerable families with pregnant women and young children, allowing for adequate consumption, including improved diets; and to increase investments in the families' human capital, notably through incentivizing demand for key health and nutrition services and attendance to parenting sessions as provided in the main SSPP project. To promote good practice and likeliness that the transfers will be more effectively utilized, transfers will be received by the mothers in beneficiary households. Enrolled pregnant women and mothers of infants aged 0-24 months shall be entitled to the monthly transfers irrespective of the number of eligible infants in the household or whether a woman becomes pregnant again before her previous child reaches their second birthday. Continued enrolment in the NSDS shall be conditional on attendance at critical ante- and post-natal health services that will be predetermined and effectively communicated to the beneficiaries.

12. In addition, support will be provided to the design of an action plan derived from the CRVS strategic plan, and roll out of selected activities relevant to the SSP project development objectives. This support is considered important by the GoR given the need to register and store data and information on life events, and its contribution to the monitoring and evaluation of the overall project objectives and the medium-term vision to develop a CRVS system and link it with the backbone management information systems.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

13. Consistent with the institutional and implementation arrangements under the parent project, the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) and the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA) will remain the policy lead and the lead oversight agency to the implementation of the proposed Additional Financing grant. Given the nature of the NSDS as a CCT intervention, targeting specific households with time-bound eligibility (pregnancy or children below 2) will require regular updates of the households' information, in addition to the need of verifying the compliance of the selected co-



responsibilities. Given the multisectoral nature of the intervention, additional institutions and stakeholders shall support the implementation of NSDS with pre-determined specific responsibilities.

14. Under the policy oversight of, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the Rwanda Biomedical Center will be responsible of following up on implementation of co-responsibilities and monitor progress of indicators through the Health Management Information System (HMIS), ensuring there is an automated exchange of data with the NSDS modules to be developed by LODA. *In addition, Under the policy oversight of the Ministry of Gender and Family promotion, the National Early Childhood Development Program (NECDP), a new agency in charge of coordinating all nutrition interventions in the country, will play its coordination and linkage role relating the NSDS with other sectors and Development Partners and provide guidance and advice on ECD issues during implementation dialogue on the project. The districts will continue to play the role of implementation coordination in their administrative boundaries. To formalize the above multi-institutional implementation arrangement, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be signed between LODA, target districts, the RBC and NECD.*

15. *Community Health Workers (CHWs), in collaboration with local leaders at Sector, Cell and Village levels will conduct the mass mobilization on the NSDS and dissemination of eligibility criteria. Upon satisfactory readiness for the mass enrollment based on the standards to be detailed out in the NSDS implementation guidelines, Health Centers will serve as one stop shops for enrollment.*

16. *Health Centers (HCs) will confirm the existence of pregnancies and children under two years of age. LODA will regularly update and provide timely information on Ubudehe categories for each household, which the Health Centers should link with IDs and/or Insurance Cards, to ensure enrolment and draft/update a beneficiary list. Sector offices will receive the list from Health Centers in the catchment area of the Sector and include the beneficiaries into the LODA MIS system. Under the overall leadership of LODA and the coordination by the relevant districts, both the Sectors and Health Centers will be responsible for verification and reviewing compliance of co-responsibilities, every six months. In addition, Sectors and Health Centers -with the support of CHWs and local leaders at Sector, Cell and Village levels- will be responsible for periodic enrolments (every three months), until Health Centers are capacitated to handle enrolments on an on-going basis.*

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project will support the strengthening and expansion of Rwanda's flagship social protection programme – the Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP) through, among other initiatives, increasing access and coverage of social services by implementing various public works. VUP Expanded Public Works scheme is designed to address challenges of moderately labour-constrained households through provision of multi-year, year-round, flexible (working hours) public works in 270 sectors nationwide (sectors are distributed in the entire 30 districts). The types of project implemented under VUP public works are characterized by their labour-intensity and will include: community and access road construction and rehabilitation; urban



drainage; marshland reclamation; terraces construction; schools and organized settlements construction; and rehabilitation and construction of water and sanitation networks. Refurbishment of community-based centers and selected houses to provide community-based and home-based childcare will also be added. The project is a countrywide program and expended Public works, particularly access roads rehabilitation might be in Western and Southern parts of the country characterized by mountainous terrains with high incidences of landslides and erosion.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

George Bob Nkulanga, Social Safeguards Specialist
Emmanuel Mulgirwa, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The project will engage in the execution of various public works activities in numerous sites that will potentially impact the environment.</p> <p>The public works greening and beautification projects, progressive terrace construction, terracing, community road construction, maintenance and rehabilitation, and marsh rehabilitation. These works are implemented by community labor</p> <p>The environmental impacts will vary in scale or magnitude and will be sub-project specific.</p> <p>In the absence of sufficient information on specific project implementation sites, the client has prepared an ESMF that provides a subproject screening and approval process, which entails guidelines on conducting site specific environmental assessments. The screening procedure gives a description of category A and other high risk subprojects, to be automatically excluded from the review process.</p>



Cat A will be excluded since they would significantly affect timeliness of implementation of VUP PW projects (and thereby undermine achievement of social protection objectives), cost of environmental or social mitigations leads to a decline in labor-intensity below the 70% threshold, projects will be rejected by LODA or an alternative source of funds will be identified for either the project as a whole or for implementation of the mitigation measures, etc.

To address the project/subproject potential negative environmental impacts, the ESMF also provides guidance on identification, assessment and mitigation of the impacts.

It is anticipated that the NSDS cash transfers under the AF will increase access to nutrition and child development services, which will likely lead (indirectly) to increased generation of medical waste. The parent project ESMF has been revised to incorporate measures address the anticipated incremental medical waste.

The proposed works such as Greening & beautification projects, Progressive terrace construction, terracing, community road construction, maintenance and rehabilitation, and Marsh rehabilitation, could affect natural habitats such as streams, rivers, grasslands and therefore OP 4.04 on Natural habitat is triggered.

Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04

Yes

Although the exact locations of wetlands to be affected is not known, the project ESMF has provided guidance through the subproject review and approval process of identifying, assessing, mitigating against negative impacts to affected wetlands. The ESMF also provides guidance on the preparation of subproject specific ESIA, for those with significant environmental impacts.

The additional activities supported under the AF project, which are primarily cash transfers do not pose additional risk or potential impacts to Natural habitats.

Forests OP/BP 4.36

No

The project will not operate in or require clearing of forested areas or significant extraction of forest



products to attain its development objectives. The project activities do not have potential for significant forest degradation or loss. The policy is not triggered.

The additional activities supported under the AF project, do not pose any risk of significant forest degradation or loss.

Pest Management OP 4.09

No

The project will not involve the procurement of pesticides or pesticide equipment or lead to substantial increase in pesticide use. The policy is not triggered.

The additional activities supported under the AF project, will not require the procurement of or lead to increased pesticide use.

The ESMF environmental and social screening tool includes procedures for chance finds. Impacts on physical cultural resources (PCRs) could potentially take place during civil works. The extent of the project impacts on Physical Cultural Resources(PCR) are not yet known. The project geographical coverage (countrywide) increases the likelihood of affecting PCRs.

Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11

Yes

The ESMF environmental and social screening tool includes the identification of chance finds. The subproject project will be reviewed for potential impact on physical cultural property and clear procedures will be required for identification, protection of cultural property and treatment of discovered artefacts. While not damaging cultural property, sub-project preparation will identify and include assistance for preservation of historic or archaeological sites. However, the civil works shall not start until the ESIA (including an acceptable Cultural Resource Management Plan) has been submitted to the Bank, cleared, and disclosed and compensation has been paid.

The additional activities supported under the AF project, do not pose any additional risk or impacts on physical cultural resources (PCRs). The ESMF screening procedures includes the identification of chance finds.



Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no ethnic minorities or indigenous peoples in Rwanda that meet the defining criteria of OP 4.10. that are likely to be affected by the project activities. The policy is not triggered.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Extended public works will most likely induce land acquisition. A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will has been prepared and gives guidance on resettlement during project implementation. The AF does not trigger this policy.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project activities do not involve the construction or rehabilitation of any dams; and are not dependent on existing dams. The policy is not triggered.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The AF activities do not involve the construction or rehabilitation of any dams; and are not dependent on existing dams. The project does not negatively affect the use and protection of international waterways. None of the investments or project financed activities will be located on international waterways thus this policy is not triggered.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	The AF activities do not affect the use and protection of international waterways. None of the investments, project financed activities or operations will be located in disputed areas so this policy is not triggered. None of the AF activities will be located in disputed areas.

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

Proposed public works will be mainly implemented by communities through cash for work scheme. However, a number of excavations, soil disturbance and some increased traffic around sites associated with the delivery and removal of construction materials and construction debris are anticipated. There is therefore, a risk of temporary increases in pollution and degradation of the environment, including through mud slides, noise, dust and air pollution. There is also risk of run-off from construction sites, inadequate or inappropriate drainage of the construction site and



inadequate safety measures, etc. The above environmental impacts are generic in nature occurring along all the project activities where civil works are involved. In addition to the above, there are risks of indirect negative impacts such as generation of vectors and vector borne diseases in the vicinity of construction activities etc. Other safeguards issues may include lose of some assets (trees, crops, structures) located projects sites. New infrastructure, like community roads to be rehabilitated may take up individual or community land or affect individual or community crops and properties.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area: Long term impacts are largely positive mainly due to improved service delivery at local community level resulting from increased access and access roads connectivity. Other impacts include reduction in travel time, improved connectivity, accessibility and mobility in the rural areas, improved movement of goods and trades and consequently improvement of local economy, increased in social and industrial activity.

The rehabilitation and maintenance of roads infrastructure will reduce the overall transportation cost and allow exchange of food and goods between regions. Furthermore, farmers will get better market access for their produce. This interaction among community members is likely to enhance social interaction between people from different places.

The AF NSDS grants will provide income support to vulnerable families with pregnant women and young children, allowing for adequate consumption, including improved diets; and to increase investments in families' human capital, notably through incentivizing demand for key health and nutrition services and attendance to parenting sessions as provided in the main SSPP project. These grants will be provided to targeted vulnerable families categorized as Ubudehe 1, with pregnant women and children between 0 to 24 months of age in the 13 high priority districts, for a total of 60,980 eligible beneficiary households receiving transfers annually. To promote good practice and likeliness that the transfers will be more effectively utilized, transfers will be received by the mothers in beneficiary households.

It is anticipated that the AF which primarily supports the NSDS cash transfers will indirectly lead to increased generation of medical waste. The cash transfers will increase access to nutrition and child development services; thereby increasing use/consumption of the required medical and health care products.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts. The subproject review and approval process proposed under the ESMF, incorporated guidelines for alternatives analysis and their application for subproject preparation, as appropriate.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

The borrower has prepared an ESMF and RPF that provide guidance on the incorporation and mainstreaming of environmental and social concerns in the subproject cycle. The ESMF gives clear procedures and methodologies for review, approval and implementation of subprojects to be financed by the project. The ESMF provides more site-specific measures for potential impacts on natural habitats, physical cultural resources and labor influx during construction even this is not a major issue in this project since local labor will be used. The ESMF also includes guidance on:

- Preparation and implementation of subprojects to adequately address World Bank safeguard issues;
- Assessment of potential environmental and social impacts of envisaged subprojects;



- Identification of mitigation measures which will effectively address identified negative impacts;
- Generic outline and contents of a simplified Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP);
- roles and responsibilities, reporting procedures, for managing and monitoring environmental and social concerns related to subprojects;
- Defining a public consultation and disclosure process;
- Determining training, capacity building and technical assistance needed to successfully implement the provisions of the ESMF; and
- Costs estimates required to implement the ESMF activities.

The parent project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been revised to incorporate measures for the adequate management of anticipated incremental medical waste generated through implementation of the activities supported under the additional financing.

The main project implementing entity is LODA with the oversight of MINALOC. The SPIU has experience in the implementation of World Bank projects involving civil works. Project implementation will be at the community level through decentralized structures of governance i.e. sectors and districts. This local level implementation will rely heavily on the existing capacity and skills, which are mainly lacking, implying the requirement for reliable safeguards competency at the central level – LODA. These local government units will be supported by LODA as well as the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) which is mandated to provide guidance in the monitoring of the implementation of safeguard measures. To this end, LODA will environment recruit environmental and social safeguards specialist to oversee and provide technical support in the implementation and monitoring of the project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework(RPF) implementation as well the subprojects' instruments.

The ESMF implementation will follow the same structure as the Project implementation mechanisms. Specific to the ESMF implementation, the following arrangements are going to be made;

- LODA/SPIU will recruit a social and an Environmental Safeguard Specialists to supervise and oversee the overall implementation of the ESMF at SPIU, District and Sector level. These specialists will conduct capacity building and training sessions for the designated Environment/ Social safeguards staff at District and Sector Level.
- LODA/SPIU safeguards staff will be responsible for ensuring Project compliance with National and World Bank policies on Environment and Social Safeguards. The safeguard specialist will conduct the screening and scoping of subprojects under review to ensure the mainstreaming of environmental and social concerns; and the preparation of the appropriate subproject environment and social management plan.
- The District technical supervisor/designated safeguard staff will coordinate the implementation of subprojects environment and social management plan at the District level.
- The Sector designated safeguard staff will support the District technical supervisor in monitoring and supervision the implementation of the environment and social management plans.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

Consultation with all project stakeholders began during the Scoping phase and continued throughout the entire ESMF process and will continue into the social protection public works implementation and operational phases.

Consultations with districts administration, community members, church leaders, local investors, project staff, and project affected persons will be organized prior to project implementation. Interactive discussions with Muhanga and Nyaruguru Districts and Sectors officials of Cyahinda, Shyogwe and Muhanga; Districts One Stop Center teams, both



District Environmental Officers, the in charge of land administration and the in charge Social Development Unit were organized. Other relevant stakeholders at national level such as government institutions (REMA, LODA, MINALOC and MINAGRI) have been consulted and informed about the project. The implementation of these subprojects will involve collaboration with REMA and MINALOC/LODA to ensure diligent implementation of the proposed mitigation measures in the ESMPs by the Districts.

As part of AF, and given the multisectoral nature of the intervention, additional institutions and stakeholders have been identified that will support the implementation of NSDS. The implementation of these subprojects will involve collaboration with REMA and MINALOC/LODA, Ministry of Health (MoH), Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC), Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), the National Early Child Development Program (NECD), Local Governments (Districts, Sectors, Health Facilities and Community Level Agents), Community Health Workers (CHWs) and Health Centers (HC) to ensure diligent implementation of the proposed mitigation measures in the ESMPs by the Districts.

B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other

Date of receipt by the Bank 28-Feb-2018	Date of submission for disclosure 12-Mar-2018	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
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"In country" Disclosure

Rwanda
02-Mar-2018

Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank 04-Sep-2017	Date of submission for disclosure 29-Sep-2017
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"In country" Disclosure

Rwanda
29-Sep-2017

Comments



If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.

If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?

If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)



The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank for disclosure?

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

CONTACT POINT

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APPROVAL

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